

1602-A

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二 院

檢 驗

六〇二一A

號

公正 及ビ 公正 ルスル 證聞

余、中川淳ハ余方下記ノ資格ニ於テ、日本内務
省監査局監査課長トシテ、日本政府ト公的資格
ニ在ルモノアハコト、茲ニ眞官吏トシテ余方立
ニ添附セリバカル、七頁ヨリ戻ル、千九百四十一
年ノ昭和十七年ノ三月阿、下記題名、自手
「越後鐵道會言語取扱説明書」ノ翻刻即ち易
解」ノ又臺ハ内務省監査局ニ於テ作成セルモ
ト認ム。

千九百四十七年ノ昭和二十二年ノ十二月二十二日

東京ニ於テ旨名

監査官宣誓旨名

中 川 淳

右、者ノ公的資格

内務省監査局監査課長

證

人

中 川 淳

公式人手ニスル證聞

余、HENRY SHIMOJIMA ハ、余方聯合國最高指
揮官總司令部ニアルモノナハコト、茲ニ上
記題名ノ又臺ハ余方公認上、日本政府ノ上記署
名官吏ヨリ入手シタルモノナハコト可茲ニ證聞
ス。

千九百四十七年ノ昭和二十二年ノ十二月二十二日

東京ニ於テ旨名

氏 名

Henry Shimojima

右、者ノ公的資格

Investigator IPS

證 人

J. G. Lambert

Dec. 1602-A

○ 感想の記述二段アノ言に取締り立

第一 大東洋艦等事件

- 一 昨平久ハ機動試験ヨリ戻シテ三日後ニ詰スル
曰ムノ如ニ信ニ恐影シテ兵フハ方如キテスルモ
ノ。
- 二 既リニ北方敵大兵ノ上陸、被説方式、ソ連
軍ニツキサムニテ以テ取扱、大東洋艦等事件
諸可察サシムハ方如キテアルモ。
- 三 大東洋艦等ニ以テ有也、曰也ノ八艦等ヲ
ナトスルハ方如キモ。
- 四 山民政府ノ信望、實力ヲ知ハシメ、又ハ將
以體下、區段交好ヨリ主張スルハ方如キモ。

第二 外交上

- 一 韓伊良ノ他ノ公卿一下士紳等ニ關心ス
ルハアノモ。
- 二 華南以ヨリ王威シ、又ハ北方危機計画
シ真ノ他漢口ニ謀取シノ志固アハ方如キ印
象ニ成ヘ得ニシテ猶然スルハ方如キテスルモ。
- ノ。

第三 國內問題

- 一 政府反ヒハ政府ノ眞偽モ元其本體シ、政治
不信ヲ滋スルハ方如キモ。
- 二 美ニ國內上層ヨリ上級幹部以ヨリ内閣ニモ
ノ。

三 民主反對ニ至ルにマルモノハ勿シ、寡更ニ

官民ニテ官民ニテ官民ニテ官民ニテ官民ニテ

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四 事體不足以ハ其質論不當ノ成程ヲ列

五 示スル乞乞不寛以處アリモ。

六 インフリクヨ必至モ示シム以全不

七 安ニ付セムナマニモ。

八 事務方ニ付メニ導ナルは入ヨ。以テ子の説を
九 ルメニ付シテ、申小間工事石門は既無
十 メ他生徒、以テ同ニ付シテ、从ホスガ期半長
十一 ルモ。

一 山長ノ然ニラヒ久セムルアリモ。

二 山長ノ然ニラヒ久セムルアリモ。

三 貞ニ以トメ山長ノ然ニラヒ金山也、以証メ不信。福澤

公之子曰平叔，字子衡，性至孝，事母甚谨。母好食生菜，每得，必先以口试之，然后奉母。母亡，哀毁过礼，服阕，不复食肉。

卷之三

卷之六

卷之三

國朝文忠公集

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現意ヲ表現セザレバ已マズトスル欲意ヨリ起

スルコト。心力以メ久々忽々、心音微弱、物心兩固メ必力而何ニ似ルモナルコトアリ也。

心力以メ久々忽々、心音微弱、物心兩固メ必力而何ニ似ルモナルコトアリ也。

三

心力以メ久々忽々、心音微弱、物心兩固メ必力而何ニ似ルモナルコトアリ也。

三

今次ハ寺ガ是時、ルハ必定ナルコト。心之ムルト夫ニ倅々要ム信念。心之ムルコト。

四

心力以メ久々忽々、心音微弱、物心兩固メ必力而何ニ似ルモナルコトアリ也。

四

心之ムルト夫ニ倅々要ム信念。心之ムルコト。テ山以止頃方ノ道にニ立ムハ半日程也。又ルコト。分子ル這似ヨシムク山脈風力メ之處ニヨリ

五

心之ムルト夫ニ倅々要ム信念。心之ムルコト。テ山以止頃方ノ道にニ立ムハ半日程也。又ルコト。分子ル這似ヨシムク山脈風力メ之處ニヨリ

五

心之ムルト夫ニ倅々要ム信念。心之ムルコト。高ヲ外征シ兵、身心一體ハ、以時食心者也。此

六

心之ムルト夫ニ倅々要ム信念。心之ムルコト。高ヲ外征シ兵、身心一體ハ、以時食心者也。此

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スルコト。

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○ 漢學訛記書ニ於テル言山岐傳解述

第一

大東西國等上書

一 相平久ハ後毛試道可頃處シ毛口以ニ鑑スル
曰兵ノ氣體ニ憑依シ可兵アガ方如半長アガモ

二

毛口ニ北方謂之毛ノ毛、試道方式、毛語
氣家ニツキ當詔可圖テ以居テ大東西國等上書
毛口系サシムアガ方如半族アルモ。

三

大東西國等上書以テ言也、曰包ノ八毛國等ナ
ウトスルアガ方如半モ。

四

曰兵以居ノ信望、毛力ヲ以ハシメ、又ハ
國體ト、國法安莎可王城スルアガ方如半モ。

第二

外夷上書

一 加伊兵ノ他ノ毛口ト、毛口國等上書曰毛
ルアガモ。

二

毛口國等上書曰毛口、毛ハ北方危機、毛語
シ真ノ他國山ニ居長取シノ毛口アガ方如半印
象ニ長ヘ行ニシ可同國スルアガ方如半族アガモ
ノ。

第三

山内同題

一 政居兵ヒハ政居ノ取引可毛口國等上書、毛
不信、毛口國等上書アガモ。

二

毛口山内上書可毛口國等上書、毛口國等上書

六
イシナフリ I リヨヨシ必至ヲ示レシル。國會ノ元
安ヨ。此はセムルハマニモア。
即ち万歳メニ早ナルム八ヨ。ニシテ心滿志也。
レハ、小國工事者メ、而以爲眞正也。
但住居メ、長山風云類也。从水又力加羅守也。

シ、又ハ道義ノ公正ニ基テ左セシムルガ如キモ。

- 第五 時局ニ基シ此言浮説、去山下ナルガ由キ
アルモノ。
- 第六 其ノ他上等、公私、經濟上ノ事務ニ亘ルガ
如キモノ。

○書簡、讀書の記述

前記二ハ以上ノ取締事は既ル、外今次ノ是議論也シテ、讀書的ニ曰民士氣如何ノ一端見得ラシムベク、竟ク政府ノ兵士諸君方皆云々、ニ次ノ讀書ヲ起説セシムル該元分子が前掲書ニ及スコト。

一 今天氣等方表方甚惡明ニ亘ル平靜無事、後、是ニ裏山ノ道上六景五生存焉、即ち止ムリ時ズ區別正ノ子茂リタリタルモアシテ、之ニ處心可也歩ハ蟲國ノ生骨、大東工ノ臣王安定ハ承之ニ觸シ向テ以歩ルモノアカルヲ起説スルコト。

二 今次氣等方風情ニ憂周下ナルモ、然示天ノ氣力均、經濟的問題ノ關係有也シ、而ニハ六

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VERY SECRET

March, 1942

STANDARD FOR CONTROLLING ELECTION SPILLS
and the
OUTLINE ON THE POSITIVE GUIDANCE OF SPEC

The Police Bureau,
Home Ministry

STANDARD FOR CONTROLLING FICTION SPEECHES

I. Those dealing with the Greater East Asia War

1. Those having danger of fermenting a tendency for peace or optimism, and having a bad influence upon the determination of the people for a long-term war.
2. Those having danger of bringing about disorder to the Government's administration of Greater East Asia, by indiscriminately establishing personal theories relating to the reversion of the various southern regions, method of administration, and economic policies.
3. Those which claim that the Greater East Asia War is a racial war between the colored and white races.
4. Those which cast doubt upon the reliability and power of the KUO INTANG Government, or those which advocate direct negotiation with the C'HIANG KAI-SHEK regime.

II. Regarding Foreign Diplomacy

1. Those having danger of obstructing friendly relations with GERMANY, ITALY and other Axis nations.
2. Those having danger of needlessly irritating the SOVIET UNION by advocating war against the SOVIET UNION, or by stressing the theory of a crisis in the north, or otherwise by giving the impression that our nation has plans of attacking the SOVIET UNION.

III. Internal Problems

1. Those having danger of inviting mistrust of politics, by criticizing the Government or its policies.
2. Those having danger of causing internal conflicts by extreme denunciation and defamation of the leaders of the nation.

OUTLINE OF THE POSITIVE GUIDANCE OF SPEECH

In addition to conforming to the above-described Standard of Control, speeches shall in a positive manner make the coming election speech meeting into a movement for bolstering the morale of the people. For this purpose, complete preliminary guidance shall be carried out in full accordance with the Government's policy of guiding public opinion so that the following points would be specially stressed:

1. To stress that after a long period of patient peace efforts, war was finally resorted to unavoidably, taking up arms to defeat the evil and expose the right for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of the Empire and the existence of Greater East Asia; that if we do not win the war, the existence of the Empire and the independence and stability of Greater East Asia cannot be expected forever.
2. To stress the determination that we shall never quit unless we realize the great ideals of the founding of the Empire by stamping out the root of evils of the Anglo-American military and economic pressure, no matter how long this war may last.
3. To stress the practice of public service in each field that is significant of an all-out war, by urging consciousness to the fact that victory or defeat in all-out war depends upon how much effort is exerted materially and spiritually, and upon the people's perseverance and diligence.
4. To plan the bolstering of the people's morale by making them be prepared for the certainty of this war becoming a long-term war, and by making them firmly maintain further their faith in certain victory.
5. To stress the fact that enemy's fighting spirit cannot necessarily be underestimated; that it is necessary for us to prepare more completely against the enemy's expansion of armaments and their plans of rising again for a decisive battle; that we must strive for the increase of the national defense production power by further display of the all-out national strength.

3. Those having danger of causing an anti-government atmosphere, or an alienation of the government and the people by attacking government officials, not to speak of those which are anti-military and anti-war.
4. Those having danger of fomenting social unrest by handling the condition of the shortage of materials, and of the inconsistent supply and demand of materials in an irritating and exaggerated manner, causing public discontent and dissatisfaction, or by hinting at some unfortunate incident in this connection.
5. Those having danger of causing aversion toward economic controls by opposing such controls, or by distorting the true intentions of economic controls.
6. Those having danger of provoking financial and banking instability by suggesting the certainty of inflation.
7. Those having danger of exerting a bad influence upon the abolishment of small and medium sized businessmen and industrialists, and the reorganizations of other enterprises, by inferring the excessively early inflow of materials from the southern regions, and by predicting the easing of economic controls.

IV. Regarding Elections

1. Those opposing the coming general election, or those having danger or making the people lose their enthusiasm for the general election.
2. Those which cause mistrust or politics by distorting further the Government's true intentions in connection with the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council which is the nominating body, or those which cause suspicion to be directed against the fairness of the election.

V. Those having danger of becoming the source of rumours concerning the situation.

VI. Those others which have bearing on military, diplomatic and economic secrets.

6. To stress the necessity of further devotion to the home-front duties connected with important national policies such as the Wartime Food Production Increase Plan, the reorganization of enterprises, national savings, etc., by fully reporting the devoted loyalty of the soldiers on foreign expeditions.